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Patient, Partner, and Physician

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Introduction

"Treatment Decisions in Localized Prostate Cancer: Patient, Partner and Physician," is a project that aims to develop and refine an innovative new model of prostate cancer decision making, that will form the foundation of a research and clinical program to understand, support and improve decision making in prostate cancer. We use a cross-sectional survey of patients, their spouses and their physicians to explore the role of the patient, partner and physician in treatment decisions, and to examine the effect of preferences, perceived preferences, and actual preferences on treatment decisions, decision satisfaction and decision process. By characterizing the role of the partner and the presence of significant misperceptions in the triad, and explicating the process of decision making under conditions of routine care, results of this project will serve as a basis for launching a research program in prostate cancer decision making. The guiding assumption of this work is that facilitation of communication and identification and resolution of misperceptions in the patient-partner-physician triad will improve patient satisfaction in decision making concerning localized prostate cancer.

Body

Task 1: Focus group discussions

Task 1 has been completed, as reported in our 2001 Annual Report

Task 2: Development of Survey Instruments

Task 2 has been completed, as we reported in our 2001 Annual Report. A final patient survey, partner survey, and doctor survey are included in his report (Appendix A, B and C).

Task 3: Preparation of Interim Reports and Manuscripts

The annual report is provided here.

Task 4: Cross-sectional survey

Identification and recruitment of subjects

This task is complete, as we reported in our 2001 Annual Report.

Enrolling subjects

In November 2000, we began identifying consecutive patients and enrolling them in our study. To date, we have identified 90 patients from the Hospital at the University of Pennsylvania (HUP) and 102 patients from the Philadelphia Veterans' Affairs Medical Center (VA).

At HUP, 23 patients have been excluded: 2 because of mental disorders, 18 have declined participation, and 3 could not be contacted by telephone. Of the 61 HUP patients from whom we obtained oral, witnessed consent to participation, 43 (70%) completed study questionnaires. Thirty-three of these 43 patients have spouses, and 29 (88%) of the spouses completed a spouse questionnaire.

At the VA, 27 patients have been excluded: 7 because of mental disorders, 12 have declined participation, and 8 could not be contacted by telephone. Of the 55 VA patients from whom we obtained oral, witnessed consent to participation, 29 (53%) completed study questionnaires. Eighteen of these 29 patients have spouses, and 15 (83%) of the spouses completed a spouse questionnaire. The 8 physicians at the VA have completed questionnaires about 67 of their patients.

Key Research Accomplishments

• Continual accrual of newly diagnosed prostate cancer patients and data collection.

Reportable Outcomes

 Three abstracts submitted to University of Pennsylvania Cancer Center Annual Scientific Symposium and Retreat. (Abstracts below.)

ABSTRACT I:

TREATMENT DECISION FACTORS IN MEN WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED PROSTATE CANCER

Andrea D. Gurmankin, Adam Kaufman, Peter A. Ubel, James C. Coyne, S. Bruce Malkowicz, Katrina Armstrong

Prostate cancer treatment decisions can be difficult for patients because of the absence of a dominant treatment option and high-stakes, value-laden trade offs between higher survival rates and treatment side effects. How do patients weigh the many factors involved in prostate cancer treatment decisions and are these factors weighed differentially in those who choose surgery versus a nonsurgical treatment option? We investigated the importance of a series of decision factors in patients with newly diagnosed prostate cancer just after they had made their treatment decision. After obtaining written consent, surveys were mailed to consecutive patients at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (n=72). Table 1 shows the importance of each decision factor to all subjects, and a comparison of the importance of each decision factor to those who chose surgery versus those who chose a nonsurgical treatment. More than 85% of subjects reported that longevity, feeling certain that the cancer is completely gone, the "track record" of the treatment and the spouse's opinion were very or extremely important in their decision. Chi Square tests comparing the importance of decision factors in those who chose surgery versus those who chose nonsurgical treatments revealed that the treatment's "track record" and impotence were rated as very or extremely important significantly more often in men choosing surgery (p<.03 for both comparisons). Keeping one's body intact and the cost of treatment were rated as very or extremely important significantly more often in men choosing a nonsurgical treatment (p<.02 for both comparisons). This study highlights several factors that influence decisions about treatment for localized prostate cancer. In the next year, we will continue to accrue patients and assess the relationship between these factors, treatment decisions, and long-term outcomes, such as decision satisfaction, satisfaction with treatment outcome, and quality of life.

Table 1. Importance of decision factors in all patients, and in patients choosing surgery versus a nonsurgical treatment

nonsurgical treatment	% RESPONDING "VERY OR EXTREMELY IMPORTANT"			
Decision Factor	All patients (n=72)	Chose surgery (n=36)	Chose nonsurgical treatment (n=36)	χ² test (p value)
Longevity	89	92	86	>.05
Feeling certain that cancer is completely gone	87	94	79	.06
"Track record" of treatment	86	97	74	.005
Spouse's opinion	86	90	79	>.05
Urologist's opinion	83	81	86	>.05
Incontinence	83	78	89	>.05
How quickly the treatment works	67	72	61	>.05
Impotence	63	75	50	.03
Primary care doctor's opinion	59	56	63	>.05
Keeping my body intact	56	41	69	.02
Recovery time from treatment	51	44	57	>.05
Avoiding losing identity as a man	51	43	59	>.05
Discomfort of the treatment	42	40	44	>.05
Time it takes to get treatment	39	43	35	>.05
Family member's opinion	35	26	45	>.05
Opinion of friend who has or had prostate cancer	35	32	38	>.05
Risks of anesthesia	33	33	33	>.05
Cost of treatment	20	5	34	.002

ABSTRACT II:

INFORMATION-GATHERING PROCESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF TREATMENT OPTIONS IN MEN MAKING PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT DECISIONS

Andrea D. Gurmankin, Adam Kaufman, Peter A. Ubel, James C. Coyne, S. Bruce Malkowicz, Katrina Armstrong

Prostate cancer treatment decisions can be difficult for patients because of the absence of a dominant treatment option and the high-stakes, value-laden trade offs between higher survival rates and treatment side effects. What is the process that patients go through to gather information about their treatment options in order to make this difficult decision and how well informed are patients at the end of this process? We investigated the information-gathering process and resulting knowledge of treatment options in patients with newly diagnosed prostate cancer. After obtaining written consent, surveys were mailed to consecutive patients at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (n=72) after a treatment decision had been made. Nearly all patients report getting information about treatment options from their urologist (93%), although 42% report wishing they had received more information from the urologist. The timing of this discussion varied, occurring before biopsy results were available for 27%, during the same conversation when biopsy results were told for 24% and in a conversation after biopsy results were told for 49%. Eighteen percent of patients reported getting a second opinion from another urologist and 67% report consulting with a radiation oncologist. Many patients also report getting information from their primary care doctor (58%), a friend/acquaintance who is a doctor (22%), prostate cancer survivors (57%), the internet (46%) and books/medical journals (59%). However, as shown in Figure 1, at the end of this information-gathering process, after patients had made their treatment decision, some patients report not having heard of some of the common treatment options. Over the next year, we will continue to accrue patients and explore potential causes of knowledge gaps, including patient ineligibility for a given treatment, patient sociodemographic characteristics, and provider characteristics.

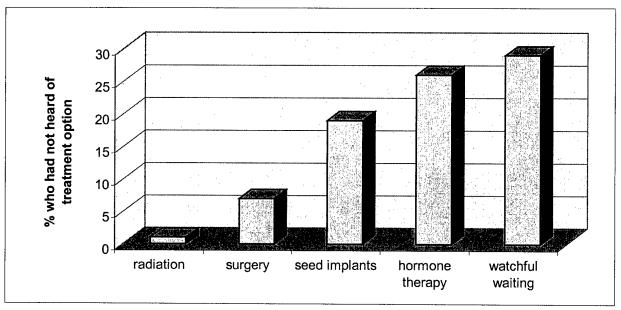


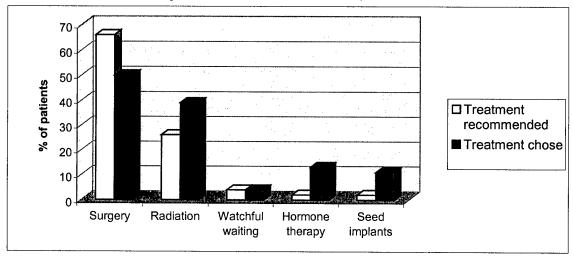
Figure 1. Patient knowledge of treatment options

ABSTRACT III:

THE ROLE OF UROLOGISTS' RECOMMENDATIONS IN TREATMENT DECISIONS OF MEN WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED PROSTATE CANCER

Andrea D. Gurmankin, Adam Kaufman, Peter A. Ubel, James C. Coyne, S. Bruce Malkowicz, Katrina Armstrong

Prostate cancer treatment decisions can be difficult for patients because of the absence of a dominant treatment option and high-stakes, value-laden trade offs between higher survival rates and treatment side effects. Physician recommendations can have a complex role in these medical decisions. On one hand, the difficulty of the decision may make patients more reliant on their physician's recommendation. On the other hand, the value-laden nature of the decision may lead patients to disregard the recommendation and to make their own treatment decision. In this study, we explored the role of the urologist's recommendation in the treatment decisions of men with newly diagnosed prostate cancer. After obtaining written consent, surveys were mailed to consecutive patients at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (VA) (n=72) after a treatment decision had been made. The 8 urologists of the VA patients also completed a survey about each of their newly diagnosed prostate cancer patients (n=8, who completed surveys for 64 patients). Eighty-five percent of patients report wanting to hear their urologist's recommendation, and 82% report receiving a recommendation, 59% of which were perceived to be very or extremely strong. The figure shows the percent of patients who report receiving a recommendation for each treatment option and the percent who chose each treatment option. Sixty-six percent of patients received a recommendation for surgery, 26% for radiation, 4% for watchful waiting, 2% for hormone therapy and 2% for seed implants. More patients than physicians believed that the patient had made the final treatment decision (74% versus 43% respectively). Although most patients report having made the final treatment decision, our data suggest that the physicians' recommendations nevertheless played a significant role in patients' treatment decisions. Over the next year, we will continue accruing patients (and at the VA, their respective physicians) and exploring the relationships between the role of the physician recommendation and patient characteristics and outcomes, such as decision satisfaction,



Conclusions

The past year has been productive and informative for this study. We have continued to enroll subjects into our study and have achieved an overall response rate of 62% across both hospitals. We have begun to conduct preliminary analyses of the data and have submitted abstracts for submission to relevant conferences.



MEN'S HEALTH CARE DECISION MAKING STUDY

FOR YOU TO COMPLETE

Thank you very much for your help.

Please return in the enclosed envelope.

Department of Veterans Affairs	VA RESEARCH CONSENT FORMS				
Subject Name:	Date:				
Title of Study: Men's Heal	th Care Decision Making Study				
Principal Investigator: Pru	ce Malkowicz, M.D. VAMC: Philadelphia				
	PATIENT CONSENT FORM				
Men	n's Health Care Decision Making Study				
	tit will last: I am being asked to participate in a research study to re decisions are made. The overall goal of the study is to develop ways ke the best decision.				
filling out a survey that will be m	ing procedures to be used: My participation in this study will involve nailed to my home. This survey will ask about my feelings about my native procedure to participation in this study is no survey.				
3. Description of any procedures inconvenience involved is the time	that may result in discomfort or inconvenience: The only ne requested to participate.				
4. Expected risks of study: The ri	sk to me is only an unlikely chance of breach of confidentiality.				
identifying information will never questionnaire and data file will re be destroyed at the completion o	5. Measures to avoid risks: Strict confidentiality measures will be taken at all times. My name and any identifying information will never appear on my questionnaire or in a data file with my responses, the questionnaire and data file will remain locked up at all times. The file with identifying information will be destroyed at the completion of the study. The file with identifying information will be destroyed at the completion of the study. If any publication or presentations results from this research, you will not be identified by name.				
6. Expected benefits of study: The of the study may benefit all men	e direct benefits to me from this study are none. However, the results facing health care decisions.				
7. Other treatment available: N/A					
	•				
	I have read and understood this				
JBJECTS IDENTIFICATION (LD. plate or give name-las	t, first, middle) page of the consent form. Subject initials				
	Witness initials				
	Continued →				
···.					

identified by name or is	any form that could lead to my personal iden	tification.
9. Special circumstance		
Subject name	Subject signature	•
Subject address		
Witness name	Witness signature	

8. Use of research results: I understand that all information collected in this trial will be kept strictly confidential except as may be required by law. No one outside of the study personnel will know the reason for my involvement in the study. If any publication results from this research, I will not be

	Instructions			
This questionnaire asks about your experiences with the diagnosis of prostate cancer and deciding on a treatment. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. It is important that you follow these guidelines when filling out this questionnaire: 1. Please fill it out and return it to us AFTER you have made your prostate cancer treatment decision but BEFORE you have begun treatment for prostate cancer (i.e. surgery, radiation, seed implants, etc). But if you have already begun treatment, please fill out the questionnaire anyway. 2. Please fill out this questionnaire without talking to your partner. We are interested in YOUR thoughts, even on the questions that ask about your partner. So please do not get any information or input from your partner while filling out the questionnaire. 3. Please answer every question to the best of your ability, even if you are unsure of your response.				
If you	u have any questions, please feel free to contact Andrea Gurmankin at 215 573-9722. Ik you in advance for your participation.			
Who	is your urologist? (Your doctor will never see your responses) A. The first set of questions asks about your treatment decision.			
1)	Which of the following possible treatments for prostate cancer have you heard of? (check all that you have heard of) Surgery (Radical prostatectomy- procedure where they remove the prostate) Radiation therapy Seed implants (Brachytherapy) Hormone therapy Watchful waiting (No treatment, but getting regular blood tests to check on the status of the cancer)			
2)	Which treatment have you chosen? (check all that apply) ☐ Surgery ☐ Radiation therapy ☐ Watchful waiting ☐ Seed implants ☐ Hormone therapy ☐ Other (Please explain):			
3)	Approximately when did you make your final decision about which treatment you would get for your prostate cancer? This includes deciding on watchful waiting. (Please just give your best estimate).			
4)	Approximately when did you begin treatment or when do you expect to begin treatment for prostate cancer?			

5) Please tell us how important each of the following factors were in your prostate cancer treatment decision, and then circle the one that was the most important factor in your decision.					
·	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Slightly important	Not at all important
a) possibility of impotence (inability to get or maintain an erection)					
b) possibility of incontinence (trouble controlling your urine)					
c) risks of anesthesia (the medicine given to patients to put them to sleep during surgery)	0				
d) feeling certain that the cancer is completely gone					
e) keeping my body intact					
f) avoiding losing my identity as a man					
g) desire to live as long as possible					
h) cost of the treatment					
i) discomfort of the treatment					
j) time it takes to get the treatment					
k) how long it takes to recover from the treatment					
l) "track record" of the treatment					
m) how quickly the treatment works					
n) my urologist's opinion					
o) my primary care doctor's opinion					
p) my partner's opinion (leave blank if you don't have a partner)			Ö		
q) another family member's opinion (how are you related to this person?):					
r) opinion of a friend or acquaintance who has or has had prostate cancer	<u> </u>				
s) information from other sources (what sources?):					
t) other (please explain):					

Now please circle the letter beside the <u>one</u> factor listed **above in question 5** that was the **most important factor** in your treatment decision.

7)	What have you done to get information about your treatment options? (check all that apply) Speak to my doctor Which doctor(s)? Urologist Primary care doctor Speak to friend/acquaintance who is a doctor Speak to prostate cancer survivors Get information on the internet Get information in books/medical journals Other (Please explain below where else you got information):
8)	Which statement best describes how much medical information you want? ☐ I want <i>only</i> the information needed to care for myself properly ☐ I want additional information only if it is <i>good</i> news ☐ I want as <i>much</i> information as possible, good and bad
9)	Which statement best describes the role you want to play in your medical decisions? ☐ I prefer to leave the decision to my doctor ☐ I prefer that my doctor make the final decision after seriously considering my opinion ☐ I prefer that my doctor and I share responsibility for making the decision ☐ I prefer to make the final decision after seriously considering my doctor's opinion ☐ I prefer to make the final decision on the basis of the facts I learn from my doctor and elsewhere, without considering my doctor's opinion
Part	B. The next questions ask about when you were first diagnosed with prostate cancer.
1)	Which doctor did you first speak to about whether you should get a biopsy to look for prostate cancer?
2)	When your doctor mentioned getting a prostate biopsy, did he/she ask your opinion about the idea? No
3)	Which doctor did you first speak to about your <u>treatment options</u> for prostate cancer? My primary care doctor
4)	When did this conversation occur? ☐ during an appointment or conversation before I got my biopsy results ☐ during the same appointment or conversation in which I got my biopsy results ☐ during an appointment or conversation at some point after I got my biopsy results ☐ Other (please explain):
5)	Was your partner present during this conversation? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I have no partner

<i>If th</i> 6)	a) When was options? during during during resul		ou had with a uroversation before I or conversation is	logist about your tr I got my biopsy res n which I got my b	eatment sults iopsy results
	urologist	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ I have	no partner	
Par	about treat	t of questions asks mor ment options. <i>If you h</i> ptions, please skip to Pa	ave not yet spokei	nversation with yo n to your urologist	ur urologist about
1)	Approximate treatment op	ely what was the date of tions? (please give your	your conversation best estimate)	with your urologis	t about your
2)	options? (ple	nuch time did you spend ase give your best estim	<i>ate)</i> n	ninutes	
3)	Would you h (Please circl 1 Much less	ave preferred to spend nee a number below) 2 A little less	and the second of the second o	alking with the uro 4 A little more	logist? 5 Much more
4)	a) ge b) ge c) ge d) ge	ogist mention the option tting surgery? tting radiation therapy? tting seed implants? tting hormone therapy? ttchful waiting?	of → □ Yes	□ No□ No□ No□ No□ No	
5)	Would you he number below 1 Much less	nave preferred more or le w) 2 A little less	ess information from 3 Neither more nor less	om the urologist? (I A little more	Please circle a 5 Much more
6)	If you had an □ I	ny questions for the urolo did not have any questic	ogist, did you feel ons 🏻 Yes	free to ask your qu ☐ No → Wh	estions? y not?:

7)	Did your urologist give you information about your chance of cure using numbers (for example, "a 2% chance") or words (for example, "a very small chance")? ☐ No numbers/only words ☐ Only numbers/no words ☐ No information given about chance of cure				
8)	Would you have preferred that you chance of cure?	r doctor use words, nun	nbers or both t	o explain your	
	□ Words □ Numbers	Both □	□ No prefe	rence	
9)	Did the urologist recommend a par	ticular treatment to you	? 🗆 Y	es □ No	
	<u> </u>	y treatment recommend Ladiation therapy Iormone therapy	☐ Watchful	l waiting lease explain):	
	b) How strong was the urologist's a language of the strong was the urologist was the urologis	recommendation? (circless) 3 Somewhat strong	le one number 4 Very strong	5 Extremely strong	
10)	Did you want the urologist to provi	ide a recommendation?	☐ Yes	□ No	
11)		vor BEFORE hearing the Ladiation therapy lormone therapy	☐ Watchful	recommendation? I waiting lease explain):	
12)	Did the urologist suggest that you s	speak to a radiation onc	ologist? 🏻 Y	res □ No	
13)	Did you speak with a radiation onc	cologist? Yes	□ No		
14)	Did you get a second opinion from	another urologist?	□ Yes	□ No	
15)					

Part D. The next questions ask your thoughts about different treatments and side effects. Not at all Slightly Extremely Very Somewhat 1) How concerned are you about: concerned concerned concerned concerned concerned a) experiencing impotence (trouble П getting or maintaining an erection) b) experiencing incontinence (trouble П controlling your urine) c) experiencing risks of anesthesia (the П medicine given to patients to put them to sleep during surgery) d) getting the best chance of cure 2) Please rate what you think your chance of impotence would be if you were to get each of the following treatments. For each one, assume you are ONLY getting that one treatment. Not at all Slightly Somewhat Extremely Very likely likely likely likely likely a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery) b) Radiation therapy c) Hormone therapy d) Seed implants e) Watchful waiting (no treatment) Please rate what you think your chance of incontinence would be if you were to get each of the following treatments. For each one, assume you are ONLY getting that one treatment. Extremely Not at all Slightly Somewhat Very likely likely likely likely likely a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery) b) Radiation therapy c) Hormone therapy d) Seed implants П e) Watchful waiting (no treatment) Please rate what you think your chance of cure would be if you were to get each of the following treatments. For each one, assume you are ONLY getting that one treatment. Extremely Somewhat Not at all Slightly Very likely likely likely likely likely a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery) b) Radiation therapy

c) Hormone therapy

e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)

d) Seed implants

Part E. Next we ask about what you think YOUR PARTNER thinks about different treatment options. We also ask about the discussions you two had about your options. If you do not have a partner, skip to Part F. Please remember to respond without input from your partner.

1) How concerned do you think your partner is about you:	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned
a) experiencing incontinence (trouble controlling your urine)?					
b) experiencing impotence (trouble getting or maintaining an erection)?					
c) experiencing the risks of anesthesia (the medicine that they give to patients to put them to sleep during the surgery)?					
d) getting the best chance of cure					
Which treatment do you think your partner thinks has the best chance of cure for you ☐ Surgery ☐ Radiation therapy ☐ Hormone therapy ☐ Watchful waiting ☐ Seed implants ☐ I don't know what my partner thinks ☐ They all have the same chance of cure					
3) If it had been up to your parts for you? □ Surgery □ Watchful waiting □ I don't know what r □ Other (please explain	☐ Radiation☐ Seed imp my partner w	therapy lants	☐ Hor	mone therap	
4) How does your partner feel a ☐ Insisted that I get it ☐ Supported the decis ☐ I don't know how n ☐ Other (please expla	☐ O ion ☐ In ny partner fe	pposed the disisted that I	lecision		

Please continue to the next page →

5)	number below		ner discuss your treatment	options? (please o	rircle a
	i Never	Seldom	Now and then	Quite often	Very often
6)	less? (please	ave preferred to dis circle a number be	cuss your treatment option	s with your partner	r more or
	1 Much less	A little less	Neither more nor less	A little more	Much more
If you	u responded "no	ever" to question 5	, skip to question 10. Oth	erwise, continue t	o question
7)	When you had		about treatment options, ver ☐ We both initiated	who initiated them? I some of the discu	essions.
8)	How satisfied	l were you with the	ose discussions? (please ci	rcle a number belo 4	w)
	Very dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied
9)	How often di	d you and your part ent to choose? (plea	ner get into a disagreemer ase circle a number below	nt or conflict over t	he issue of
	l Never	2 Seldom	Now and then	4 Quite often	Very often
10)	How strongly decision? (ple	did you want your	partner's opinion to be facer below)	ctored into your tre	eatment
	1 Not at all	2 A little	3 Somewhat	Very	5 Extremely

Please continue to the next page →

prostate cancer. Please indicate to what edescribed.	extent your	partner do			vays Very
	Never	Seldom	Now and then	Quite often	often
a) My partner tries to discuss it with me openly					
b) My partner asks me how I feel					
c) When something bothers me, my partner tries to discuss the problem					
d) My partner is full of understanding towards me					
e) My partner makes me feel that I'm not alone in this					
f) My partner tries to persuade me to follow the doctor's instructions					
g) My partner tries to hide his or her worries about me					
h) My partner tries to act as if nothing is the matter					
i) My partner gives in when I make an issue of something					
j) My partner just waves my worries aside					
k) My partner does everything to prevent me from thinking about my disease					
My partner can't endure me being concerned and acts as if she doesn't notice my worries					
m) My partner takes over as much of my work as possible					

Please continue to the next page →

Part F. This set of questions asks about your feelings of conflict over your prostate cancer treatment decision. The statements below are things that some people say when they have just made a difficult decision. Thinking about decision, please check the box that best matches how much you agree with each statement.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1) I feel I have made an informed choice					
2) My decision shows what is most important for me					
3) I expect to stick to my decision.					
4) I am satisfied with my decision.					
5) This decision was hard for me to make					
6) I was unsure what to do in this decision					
7) It was clear what choice was best for me					
8) I am aware of the choices I have to manage my prostate cancer					
9) I feel I know the benefits of the treatments for prostate cancer					
10) I feel I know the risks and side effects of treatment for prostate cancer					
11) I need more advice and information about the choices					
12) I know how important the benefits of the treatment for prostate cancer are to me in this decision					
13) I felt pressure from others in making this decision					
14) I had the right amount of support from others in making this decision					

Part	G. The next questions ask about your background.
1)	What is your age? years
2)	What is your race? ☐ African-American ☐ Caucasian ☐ Hispanic ☐ Asian-American ☐ Other (please specify)
3)	What level of education have you completed? (Circle one number) 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21+ high school college graduate school
4)	Which of the following conditions have you had in the past 12 months? (check all that apply) high blood pressure heart trouble emotional or mental illness chronic bronchitis asthma arthritis or rheumatism epilepsy chronic nervous trouble tuberculosis hernia or rupture chronic liver problem drinking problems or alcoholism chronic gallbladder trouble stomach ulcer or duodenal ulcer
5)	Are you currently experiencing impotence? □ Yes □ No
6)	Are you currently experiencing incontinence? ☐ Yes ☐ No
7)	Do you currently have health insurance? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure
	 7a) If yes ➤ please check the type of plan that best describes your current health insurance: ☐ Fee-for-service plan where you can go to any doctor or hospital ☐ HMO where your primary care doctor refers you to specialists ☐ PPO where you can go to any doctor or hospital on a list without getting a referral ☐ I don't know which type of plan I have

Part H. This section asks about your relationship with your partner. If you do not have a partner, skip to Part 1.

1) Most people have son We'd like you to tell us of each of these issues in a since you were just diag typical month, how muc	of any d <u>typical i</u> nosed w	isagreeme <u>month</u> (th ith prosta ave agreed	nt experions of the cancer of	enced b onth ma). So fo	etw y n r ea	reen you ar ot have be ach issue, p	nd yo en ty pleas	our pa pical : e tell u	rtn for	er over you,		
In a typical month, my partner and I have	Always agreed		Occas	sionally reed		requently lisagreed	alv	most vays greed		Always isagreed		
a) religious matters												
b) demonstration of affection												
c) sex relations			1									
d) conventionality (correct or proper behavior)			!									
e) making major decisions			!									
f) career decisions			1									
2) How often do you and partner do the following things:	-	All the time	Most of the time	More often than n	ot	Occasion	ally Rarel		ely	Never		
a) discuss or consider div separation, or terminating relationship?												
b) regret that you married	?											
c) quarrel?												
d) "get on each other's ne	erves?"											
		Every day	Aln	ost day	O	ccasionally	R	arely	Ne	ver		
3) How often do you and partner engage in outside interests together?												

Below are some things to you think they occur be				do. Pleas	e tell us h	ow often	
you think they occur be	More than once	Once a	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less that	n Never	•
4) Have a stimulating exchange of ideas							
5) Calmly discuss something							
6) Work together on a project							
8) How long have yo	·				_years		
1) During the past four much of the time		All of the time	Most of the time	A good bit of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
a) have you been concern about loss of muscle tone							
b) did you have negative the way your body looks?	feelings about						
c) did you avoid being se shirt on?							
d) did you feel that your l getting soft and flabby?	oody was						
e) were you concerned or difficulty getting or keep							
f) did you wish you could	l regain vour				П		

sexual ability?
g) did you feel frustrated about your sexual ability?

h) did you feel despair over the loss of sexual ability?

Skip to question 3 if you do not have a partner Neither 2) How true or false has each of the Mostly **Definitely** Mostly **Definitely** true no following statements been for you during false false true true false the past four weeks? a) I felt uncomfortable when my partner wanted to hug or kiss me. b) I felt affectionate about my partner. c) I felt that my partner was not satisfied with our sex life. d) I felt that my partner may want to turn to П others for affection. e) My partner was worried about my cancer. f) I worked hard to keep my partner from worrying about my health. Neither 3) How true or false has each of the **Definitely** Mostly Mostly **Definitely** true no following statements been for you during false false true true false the past four weeks? a) Since I've had cancer I feel that I have lost my ability to be aggressive. b) I feel that I've lost part of my manhood. c) I feel as if I'm going through a "change of \Box life" like women do. d) I feel that what I say is not taken very seriously by others. A little Most A good All of None of 4) During the past four weeks how Some of of the bit of the of the the the time much of the time ... the time time time time time a) did you feel that your cancer kept you from being the friend you wanted to be? b) did you feel that other people don't really understand what it's like to have prostate cancer? c) did you feel that you were a bother to other people?

d) did you worry about eventually

e) did you worry about your cancer,

becoming unable to take care of

but keep it to yourself?

yourself?

	All th tin	e	Most of the time	bit	good of th time		Some of the time	- 1	A little of the time	None of the time
f) did you feel that others who are close to you try to hide their true feelings about your cancer?]								
g) did you feel that others think less of you because of your health problems?]								
h) have you felt weak and small?]								
i) have you worried about the cancer spreading?]								
j) have you thought about your cancer?]								
k) have you worried about dying soon?]								
l) have you been concerned about side-effects of your cancer treatment?]								
m) have you felt that your cancer has given you a better outlook on your life?]								
n) have you felt that coping with your cancer has made you a stronger person?	С]								
o) have you wished that you could change your mind about the kind of treatment you chose for your prostate cancer?]								
5) How true or false has each of the following statements been for you during the past four weeks?			finitely true	Mos tru	· 1	tr	either ue nor false		Mostly false	Definitely false
a) I feel that I would be better off if I had chosen another treatment for prostate cancer.]					
b) It bothers me that other men with prostate cancer get treatment that is ver different from what I will receive.	ту]					

Thank you for your participation. Please mail the completed survey in the enclosed, stamped, addressed envelope.

Appendix B: Partner survey

MEN'S HEALTH CARE DECISION MAKING STUDY

FOR YOUR PARTNER TO COMPLETE

Thank you very much for your help.

Please return in the enclosed envelope.

Department of Veterans Affairs	VA RESEARC	H CONSENT	FORMS - N	on Veteren
Subject Name:		·	Date:	
Title of Study: Men's Hea	alth Care Deci	sion Making S	tudy `	
Principal Investigator:	ruce Malkowicz	, M.D.	VAMC: Ph	iladelphia
	PARTNER C	ONSENT FORM		
	Men's Health Care	Decision Making St	udy `	
 Purpose of study and how understand how men's heal to help patients and partner 	th care decisions are	made. The overall g		
2. Description of the study is involve filling out a survey about my partner's health c survey.	that will be mailed to	my home. This sur	vey will ask about	my feelings
3. Description of any proced inconvenience involved is the			inconvenience: T	he only
4. Expected risks of study: T	The risk to me is only	an unlikely chance	of breach of confid	lentiality.
5. Measures to avoid risks: Sidentifying information will questionnaire and data file will principle Investigator and that the completion of the stunot be identified by name.	never appear on my will remain locked up he Project Manager.	questionnaire or in a at all times, and will The file with identif	data file with my ll only be accessiblying information v	responses, the e to the will be destroyed
Expected benefits of study of the study may benefit all	•		dy are none. Howe	ever, the results
7. Other treatment available	: N/A			
		page	ve read and unders e of the consent for ject initials	
BJECT'S IDENTIFICATION (LD. plate or give name-la	st, first, middle)	•	ness initials	
		Con	ntinued >	

- 8. Use of research results: I understand that all information collected in this trial will be kept strictly confidential except as may be required by law. No one outside of the study personnel will know the reason for my involvement in the study. If any publication results from this research, I will not be identified by name or in any form that could lead to my personal identification.
- 9. Special circumstances: No special circumstances.

Subject name	Subject signature	
Subject address	· ·	
Witness name	Witness signature	

	Instru	ctions:			
This questionnaire asks about you prostate cancer and deciding on a confidential. It is extremely important questionnaire:	treatment.	Your answe	rs will be ke	pt strictly	
1. Please fill it out and return it to made but BEFORE your parts (i.e. surgery, radiation, seed in treatment, please fill out the qu	ner has begu iplants, etc).	n or undergo But if your j	ne treatmen	it for prostat	e cancer
2. Please fill out this questionnair partner. We are interested in your partner. So please do not filling out the questionnaire.	YOUR thou	ghts, even on	the question	ns that ask a	bout
3. Please answer every question t response.	o the best of	your ability,	even if you	are unsure o	f your
If you have any questions, please Thank you in advance for your p	feel free to carticipation.	ontact Andr	ea Gurmanl	xin at 215 57	3 9722.
Date you are filling out this question	onnaire:	<u>//</u>			
1) Which of the following pos	sible treatmen	nts for prosta	te cancer have	e you heard (of?
(check all that you have hed	ard of)	•			
☐ Surgery (Radical		ny- procedure	where they r	emove the pr	ostate)
☐ Radiation therap☐ Seed implants (Fig. 1).		<i>i</i>)			
☐ Hormone therap)			
☐ Watchful waitin	g (No treatme	ent, but gettin	g regular blo	od tests to che	eck on the
status of the cancer))				
2) Please rate what you think yeach of the following treatrement.	your partner's nents. For each	s chance of in ch one, assum	npotence wor ne he is ONL	uld be if he w Y getting that	vere to get tone
	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)					
b) Radiation therapy					
c) Hormone therapy					
d) Seed implants					
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)					

treatment.		T	T _	1		Extremely
	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	So	omewhat likely	Very likely	likely
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)						
) Radiation therapy						
c) Hormone therapy						
d) Seed implants						
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)						
4) Please rate what you think you the following treatments. For	r partner's ceach one, as	sume he is O	NLY	getting tr	ne were to gen at one treatm	iciit.
	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	S	omewhat likely	Very likely	likely
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)						
b) Radiation therapy						
c) Hormone therapy						
d) Seed implants						
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)						
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment) Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects	thoughts al		t pro	state can	cer treatmen	
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about	thoughts al	out differen	y	state can	cer treatmen	
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about your partner: 5) experiencing impotence (troubl getting or maintaining an	Extren	out differen	y	state can	cer treatmen	ts and Not at all
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about your partner: 5) experiencing impotence (troubl getting or maintaining an erection) 6) experiencing incontinence	Extren	out differen	у	Somewhat concerned	Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about your partner: 5) experiencing impotence (troubl getting or maintaining an erection) 6) experiencing incontinence (trouble controlling his urine) 7) experiencing risks of anesthesia (the medicine given to patients	Extren concer	out differen	y ned	Somewhat concerned	Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about your partner: 5) experiencing impotence (troubl getting or maintaining an erection) 6) experiencing incontinence (trouble controlling his urine) 7) experiencing risks of anesthesia	Extren concer	out differen	y ned	Somewhar concerned	Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned

Questions 10-13 ask about YOUR thoughts about what your PARTNER thinks about different treatments and possible side effects. Please remember to respond without input from your partner.

		ou think your	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned		
	r is about:								
	periencing inco e controlling hi								
11) exp	periencing imposor maintaining	otence (trouble							
12) exp anesthe give to	periencing the resia (the medicipatients to put the surgery)?	isks of ine that they					П		
	ting the best ch	ance of cure							
·	☐ Surgery ☐ Seed impla ext section ask as.	nnts	ation therapy	y	Watchful w Other (plea	vaiting se explain): had about	treatment		
15)	How often did number below 1 Never	l you and your pa) 2 Seldom		s his treatme 3 Now and then	mana mana ay	(please circl 4 uite often	e a 5 Very often		
16)	Would you han number below Much less	ve preferred to d 2 A little less	, N	atment opti 3 either more nor less		less? <i>(pleaso</i> 4 A little more	e circle a 5 Much more		
If you 17.	responded "ne	ever" to question	15, skip to	question 19.	Otherwise,	continue to	question		
17)	When you had ☐ Me	d these discussion My partner	ns about trea	ntment option We both initia	ns, who inition ated some of	ated them? The discussi	ons.		
18)	How satisfied 1 Very dissatisfied	were you with the 2 Somewhat dissatisfied	Neith	ions? (pleas 3 her satisfied lissatisfied	Som	mber below) 4 newhat isfied	Very satisfied		

19) How often did you and your partner get into a disagreement or conflict over the issue of which treatment to choose? (please circle a number below)						
1. 2 Never Seldom		w and then	Quite	Very often		
The following statements focus on the way you deal with the fact that your partner has prostate cancer. Please indicate to what extent you do or do not act in the ways described.						
	Never	Seldom	Now and then	Quite often	Very often	
20) I try to discuss it with my partner openly						
21) I ask my partner how he feels						
22) When something bothers my partner, I try to discuss the problem						
23) I am full of understanding towards my partner						
24) I make my partner feel that he is not alone in this						
25) I try to persuade my partner to follow the doctor's instructions						
26) I try to hide my worries about my partner						
27) I try to act as if nothing is the matter						
28) I give in when my partner makes ar issue of something	ı 🗆					
29) I just wave my partner's worries aside						
30) I do everything to prevent my partner from thinking about his disease						
31) I can't endure my partner being concerned and act as if I do not notice my partner's worries.						
32) I take over as much of my partner's work as possible.	· 🗆					
How strongly did you want your opinion to be factored into your partner's treatment decision? (Circle a number below) 1 2 3 4 5 Not at all A little Somewhat Very Extremely						
How satisfied are you with the information you have about your partner's prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment options? (Circle a number below) 1 2 3 4 Very Somewhat Neither satisfied Somewhat Very dissatisfied dissatisfied nor dissatisfied satisfied satisfied						

This	last section asks a few questions al	oout you.
35)	What is your age? years	
36)	What is your race? ☐ African-American ☐ Asian-American	☐ Caucasian ☐ Hispanic ☐ Other (please specify)
37)	What level of education have you 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 high school college	

Thank you for your participation. Please mail the completed survey in the enclosed, stamped, addressed envelope.



Date//		Patient name				
Please fill out after	telling patiencof	his positive prostate bio	sy and his treatm	ent options.		
getting surgery	☐ Yes therapy ☐ Yes		none therapy	l Yes □ No l Yes □ No		
2) Did you recommo	end a particular trea	atment to the patient?	Yes	no, skip to #5)		
3) What was your p ☐ Radical pr ☐ Brachythe	rimary recommend rostatectomy C crapy C	Radiation therapy	☐ Hormone thera ☐ Other (Please e			
☐ Not at all strong	☐ Slightly strong	on for this treatment optio ☐ Somewhat strong	☐ Very strong	☐ Extremely strong		
	patient would have 2 A little less	preferred more or less inf 3 Neither more nor less	ormation from you' 4 A little more	(choose one) 5 Much more		
6) Do you think the	patient asked all of	the questions that he had	?	□ No		
☐ He wants☐ He wants☐ He wants	only the information additional information as much information	much medical information needed to care for hims ation only if it is <i>good</i> new on as possible, good and be role this patient wants to p	elf properly. s. ad.			
☐ He prefers to leave ☐ He prefers that the ☐ He prefers that he ☐ He prefers to make ☐ He prefers to make	e the decision to his of doctor make the final and the doctor share the final decision as	loctor al decision after seriously co responsibility for making the fter seriously considering the n the basis of the facts he lea	onsidering his opinion e decision e doctor's opinion.			
9) Did you suggest t	hat the patient spea	k to a radiation oncologis	Control of the contro	□ No		
				to next page →		
gift certificate t	ll out a questionr o Le Bec Fin, Wi The next drawii	INNER AT LE BEC naire, we will enter you rite your name below, o ng will be in December nil (only necessary to give u	in a raffle to wi and we will enter , and we will cont	this slip		

10) Compared to other newly diagn questions or elicit information about							
Much less A little less than others than others					4 5 e more Much more others than others		
11) How concerned do you think this patient is about:	Extremely	Very	Somewhat	Slightly	Not at all	I don't know	
a) experiencing impotence							
b) experiencing incontinence							
c) experiencing risks of anesthesia							
d) getting the best chance of cure							
12) Did you give the patient information about his chance of cure using numbers (for example, "a 2% chance") or words (for example, "a very small chance")? No numbers/only words Some numbers/some words No information given about chance of cure No ly numbers/no words No information given about chance of cure							

Thank you for completing our questionnaire.